

CA/EM (Q12L13)

15% (3/20)

✗ 1. Which of these algorithms can be used to fill the missing values

- ☐ A KNN for regression
- ☐ B KNN for classification
- ☐ C both
- ☐ D I do not know

✗ 2. Bagging is a technique used to reduce

- ☐ A the variance of our predictions
- ☐ B the bias of our predictions
- ☐ C both
- ☐ D I do not know

✗ 3. How can Ensemble methods be constructed?

- ☐ A By manipulating the training set
- ☐ B By manipulating the input features
- ☐ C By manipulating the class labels
- ☐ D By manipulating the learning algorithm
- ☐ E All of them
- ☐ F None
- ☐ G I do not know

✗ 4. Repeatedly sampling observations are taken

- ☒ A from general population
- ☐ B original sample data set
- ☐ C I do not know
- ☐ D None

✗ 5. Random Forest differs from bagging

- ☐ A by a random sample of m predictors
- ☐ B by bootstrapped training samples
- ☐ C by adaptive sampling
- ☐ D I do not know

✗ 6. Boosting differs from bagging

- ☐ A by a random sample of m predictors
- ☐ B by bootstrapped training samples
- ☐ C by adaptive sampling
- ☐ D I do not know

✗ 7. Averaging many highly correlated quantities

- ☐ A lead to as large of a reduction in variance
- ☐ B does not lead to as large of a reduction in variance
- ☐ C lead to as large of a reduction in bias
- ☐ D I do not know

✗ 8. We can perform a Random forest in R using the function

- ☐ A randomForest()
- ☐ B rf()
- ☐ C randomF()
- ☐ D boot()
- ☐ E I do not know

✓ 9. Random Forest works

- ☐ A for classification
- ☐ B for regression
- ☒ C both
- ☐ D I do not know

✗ 10. Cluster Analysis is

- ☐ A Unsupervised learning technique
- ☒ B Supervised learning technique
- ☐ C I do not know

✗ 11. Distance between records and distance between clusters are the same

- ☐ (A) True
- ☐ (B) False
- ☐ (C) I do not know

✓ 12. Which of these is the measure of between clusters distance?

- ☐ (A) Single link
- ☐ (B) Complete link
- ☐ (C) Average link
- ☐ (D) Centroid
- ☒ (E) All of them
- ☐ (F) I do not know

✓ 13. Single link is

- ☒ (A) the smallest distance between an element in one cluster and an element in the other
- ☐ (B) the largest distance between an element in one cluster and an element in the other
- ☐ (C) the average distance between an element in one cluster and an element in the other
- ☐ (D) distance between the centroids of two clusters
- ☐ (E) I do not know

✗ 14. Complete link is

- ☐ (A) the smallest distance between an element in one cluster and an element in the other
- ☐ (B) the largest distance between an element in one cluster and an element in the other
- ☐ (C) the average distance between an element in one cluster and an element in the other
- ☐ (D) distance between the centroids of two clusters
- ☐ (E) I do not know

✗ 15. Which of these is the nested algorithm of clustering?

- ☐ (A) Hierarchical clustering
- ☐ (B) k-means
- ☐ (C) Knn
- ☐ (D) I do not know

- ✗ 16. Which of these is the unnested algorithm of clustering?
- ☐ A Hierarchical clustering
 - ☐ B k-means
 - ☐ C Knn
 - ☐ D I do not know
- ✗ 17. Which of these is the type of hierarchical clustering?
- ☐ A Agglomerative Methods
 - ☐ B Divisive Methods
 - ☐ C Both
 - ☐ D I do not know
- ✗ 18. This function can be used to perform hierarchical clustering in R
- ☐ A hclust()
 - ☐ B cluster()
 - ☐ C hierarchical ()
 - ☐ D I do not know
- ✗ 19. This function can be used to perform k-means clustering in R
- ☐ A kmeans()
 - ☐ B kclust()
 - ☐ C kmenscl()
 - ☒ D I do not know
- ✗ 20. Do we need to worry about scaling in clustering?
- ☐ A Yes
 - ☐ B No
 - ☐ C I do not know